TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
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Three squares,	1 20	2 25	3 00

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One square,	2 00	3 00	5 00
Two squares,	3 00	5 00	8 00
Three squares,	4 00	7 00	10 00
Four squares,	5 00	8 00	12 00
Half a column,	8 00	12 00	20 00
One column,	15 00	20 00	35 00

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Office of JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,
114 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in fact, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise, Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of Banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.
JAY COOKE,
Dec. 4, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 3 A. M., and 2:00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.50 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG:—To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK Express Trains, through to and fro PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATASAUQUA Rail Road leave PORT CARBON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE, (9.15 A. M., and 2.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 3.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for LYKENS GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 20, 1862. General Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Hamilton,	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
5 17	.....	.....	5 31	Mt. Union,	11 31	.....	1 58
5 23	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	1 20
5 53	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	1 14
6 43	.....	.....	.....	Huntingdon,	11 07	5 21	1 02
6 59	7 14	6 20	6 05	Petersburg,	10 51	.....	12 47
6 16	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 31
6 23	.....	.....	.....	Spruce Creek,	10 40	.....	12 23
6 29	.....	.....	6 31	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 18
6 34	.....	.....	6 35	Tyrone,	10 19	.....	12 10
7 03	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 00
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	11 55
7 19	.....	.....	7 15	Bell's Mills,	10 00	.....	11 51
7 40	8 30	8 20	7 35	Altoona,	9 45	4 45	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 20	AR 9 11
4 01	7 40	Smithfield,	12 00	8 51
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 00	8 41
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 45	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 13
5 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 05
5 03	8 40	Cove,	11 12	7 50
5 04	8 41	Piper's Summit,	11 00	7 49
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton,	LE 10 50	AR 7 20
5 45	9 25	Middleburg,	10 25	6 50
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopeville,	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	.....
.....	9 40	Crawford,	10 22	.....
.....	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	.....
		Broad Top City,		

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSONS

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any other. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beitleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,

Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at P. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1863. NO. 40.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, March 13, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

In memory of LUTHER CORBETT, who was killed by a Minie ball thro' the heart, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 14th, 1862, when within less than thirty yards from the enemy's breastworks. He was a member of Company G, 5th Regt. P. R. V. C. Written by J. B. S., a member of the same company.

He sleeps where he fell, 'mid the battle's roar,
With his comrades true and brave;
And his noble form we shall see no more,—
It rests in a hero's grave.

When the rebel foe in his might came forth
With all his power and pride;
And our gallant men from the rugged North
Like patriots fought and died.

He sleeps on the hill where blood freely flowed,
In the wildest woodland shade;
Where the Rappahannock proudly flows—
With an echo fills the glade.

Where the bursting lines of the traitor South
Piled up, o'er the aggry banks,
Till the bursting shells from our cannon's mouth
Flung death in their broken ranks.

He sleeps where the blood of our glorious dead
Were left on the sacred land;
Where the dying deeds ne'er his spirit fled,
He led with bold command!

He sleeps—yes, he sleeps, undisturbed by war,
Though tyrants trample o'er his breast;
For, with those who suffer, he is glory afar,
He takes an immortal rest.

CAMP, MINER'S HILL, March 5, 1863.

General Negley and the "Peace" Democrats.

Brigadier General James S. Negley, a Pittsburger, who has proved himself a gallant commander and a fearless patriot, has written a lengthy letter to a friend in Butler county, in which he expresses his sentiments freely in reference to the craven conduct of those "peace" Democrats who are calling peace meetings, and advocating a cessation of hostilities. We append a few extracts:

Camp at Murfreesboro, Tenn.,
February 15, 1863.

DEAR SIR: If I ever felt a blush of shame and anger against citizens of my native State, it was when I learned of this shameless party strife, aiming to secure a cessation of hostilities; an offer of the olive branch of peace to the traitors who have insulted our national traditions, trampled upon the graves of our revolutionary fathers, sacked our public treasury and armories, robbed commerce of its honor, violated, the sacred pledges of representatives, hurled brands of discord into our councils, let loose the bitter waters of strife in our social circles and prostituting every manly and womanly sentiment to the hellish purpose of destroying our government. Have they not maltreated our wounded, robbed our prisoners and outraged the dead? Have they not broken every compact for the amelioration of the horrors of war? Have they not exiled thousands from their own firesides to perish or to live like wild beasts in the mountains?—Who will dare to deny that they have committed all these barbarities?

Yet in view of all these facts, miserable, shameless demagogues, cowardly traitors at home, seek to force the Government into an unholy alliance with those perfidious people. Why should there be an effort made to shield the Southern traitors from suffering the full penalty of their crimes? Do they not deserve it? Is it not the legitimate fruit of treason and rebellion?—Let no peace, no prosperity, no safety dwell in their lands, until they lay down their arms and acknowledge the Government they are endeavoring to destroy. If war in terrible earnest cannot conquer peace, what can? If the resources of a mighty people and the determined energy and bravery of great armies contending for their birthright cannot crush this mushroom Confederacy, what can? Will it be done by dishonoring ourselves in humbly craving their submission, and appealing to them to restore the Government?

No; they would answer your appeal with the thunder of artillery, and treat your submission with defiant scorn.—No; let it be spoken in the councils of the aged, and taught in the lessons of our youth, that the honor and integrity of our Union "must and shall be preserved," and that the penalty of treason is death. Yours, truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY, Brig. Gen.

BORDER STATE LOYALTY.—We find the following in the Baltimore *American*, one of the ablest and most patriotic of the loyal journals of the Border States:

We of the Border States know no party; and we recognize but one policy; that of preserving the Constitution and saving the Union, no matter what petty organization is trampled under foot in the march onward to these ends. We are ready to postpone every consideration which provides for political triumphs until the Union is restored, and the rebellion crushed, as it deserves to be, by the *power of the* Government it has defied. "Compromise," "peace," on terms humiliating to the Government and in recognition of the right of secession, we repeat, are infamous, and above all names for infamy is that which goes for "peace" based upon separation, *disunion*.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

Tell truth and shame the devil.

Union, for the Sake of the Union.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Democrats, Republicans, Conservatives, Uniting upon one Platform.

The New York papers contain long reports of a meeting held in New York, on Friday evening, the 6th, to sustain the President in the prosecution of the war. Cooper Institute Hall was crowded to overflowing, and another large meeting was organized on the outside. Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New York, occupied the chair.—The meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, James T. Brady, John Van Buren, and others. We regret our space will not permit us to lay before our readers the speeches in full. We give portions of Mr. Brady and Mr. Van Buren's addresses.

Speech of James T. Brady.

James T. Brady, an eminent lawyer of New York, Breckenridge candidate for Governor for 1860, a warm supporter of Horatio Seymour, and a rigid Democrat of the Southern school, spoke as follows:

But that grave of mine, however unnamed or unnoticed, I want to be distinguished by some lingering of affection in some heart that cleaves to the recollection of him who once was, as the grave of one whose country was the United States of America. (Loud cheers.) That is my country. I can admit of no other. There is no name to be substituted for that. There is no flag except ours that I can ever accept (cheers), no star to be taken out of it (cheers), no stripe to be stolen from it (cheers); stars to be added to it without number (cheers), stripes to be accumulated till the eye tires of looking at them; so that, with all the gallant history of its past and glorious associations of its present, however gloomy the prospect may appear to many, there shall be for us now and hereafter, one country, one Constitution, one destiny. (Loud cheers.)

Although from the first time that I ever made a speech to the public till now, most of you have been opposed to me, as I well understand, in political sentiment, I thank God that it has been permitted me to be present on an occasion when any one human being would attach importance to my voice in saying that I stand up now, as I always have done, for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution of the country. (Loud cheers.) When I began life I heard, as I afterwards found, a word called Yankee. It certainly does not apply to me. But the South has applied that word to all of us at the North. Now I am free to say that I discover in the Yankee character some particular features that I no more admire than I do some of the prominent traits in the inhabitants of the land from which I sprang. But I nevertheless accept the name of Yankee as applied to me in the spirit of our forefathers in the revolutionary period; and if the South can find no more of disgrace to be attached to it than its undying struggle for the preservation of this Government, whether slavery exists or fails, I thank God for it. (Loud applause)

You will pardon me, my fellow-citizens, if I offend the prejudices of some of you in speaking my mind. The first speech I ever made for a Presidential candidate was in behalf of a Southern man. From that time to this my sympathies have been strongly with that portion of the Union. But, gentlemen, to make the matter pointed, if I lived in a house with a friend, and he announced to me some day that under no circumstances would he associate with me any longer, I would propose to vindicate what is manly in my nature by telling him that I would go somewhere where I could find suitable company. (Great merriment and applause.) And when I came here to night, and as I passed through the streets to-day, I was beset by gentlemen for whom I have the greatest respect, who wondered whether I would speak at a meeting where gentlemen always opposed to us in politics would be present, and where, perhaps, a spirit of freedom stronger than any that had entered into their natures might be exhibited. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I differ with many of you in regard to the causes, the conduct, the prosecution, and the probable results of the war in which we are engaged. But, with the blessing of Heaven, whoever may applaud and whoever may censure, I would be false to the Irish race from which I sprang, to find there a home and a refuge from the persecution and oppression of that detested land to which the first speaker so politely referred (applause and a hiss), if I did not use my last breath, and employ the last quiver of my lips, in the utterance of a prayer to heaven against all assailants, internal and external, for the preservation of the American Government. (Loud applause.)

When this war broke out, I knew that it was urged by the South. I hoped that it might terminate early; I hoped that my southern countrymen—for such they are—would develope among them some desire to remain with us. I detected with regret that they had prepared means to make an assault upon a Union that they ought to love. I maintained silence in regard to it. You will excuse my egotism, but I now justify myself in my own presence. I found that they proposed to take to themselves Fort Sumpter, the forts at Key West and Pensacola, Tortugas and Fortress Monroe. I thought it was quite essential to the dignity and prosperity of the country that we should retain these fortresses. I think so now. I did hope, however, that the Southern people would put their feet upon the necks of their leaders, and insist upon the maintenance of the Union. But they have informed us that they would consent to no such condition. They have told us that if we gave them a blank paper and pencil to write the terms of a new compact, they would not agree to it. *Therefore it is a war declared for all ultimate results that can come, and I spit upon the Northern man who takes any position except for the maintenance of the Government.* (Here almost the entire audience rose to their feet, waved their hats, and cheered vociferously for some moments.)

Great apprehensions are entertained lest England should interfere. I have prayed to God, on my bended knees, that she would. (Loud applause.)—Let her but exhibit one manifestation in that direction, and there is not a man of my race that would talk about the exemption of forty-five years of age. (Great laughter.) He would hobble up on his crutch, in the ardent expectation of splitting the head of any one who undertook to interfere in a matter that belongs to ourselves. Permit me however, to do justice to those wise, excellent, and patriotic gentlemen of England, who have been so just toward us throughout this controversy. I would disgrace myself, and insult you, if I did not acknowledge here my gratitude to those who, without fear or hope of reward, have stood by our cause. I would do myself injustice if I did not admire the character of that great man, John Bright (loud applause) whose last observation in regard to *The London Herald* and *Standard* is that he does not care much about their censure, for neither of them, in the markets of England, could affect the price of a pinch of snuff. (Laughter and applause.) On the single reason, as you all know, why France and England desire to interfere in this fight is an acknowledgment, in the presence of the world, that they are indebted to us for the means of employing and supporting their population. (Applause.) Now, fellow-citizens, I am met everywhere, as you are, by the question, "How is this thing to end?" I am sorry to say that the presupposed answer to that question is interfered with by two classes of men. First, by the women of this country. Bachelor as I am, no doubt this remark will subject me to censure. But I say, if the women of the North had manifested that interest, which they should in the success of our cause, which the women of the South have done in theirs, thousands more of men would have been stimulated to take their position in the field. I can never find myself *en rapport* with that class of people who manifest something like pleasure at the success of our foe.—What is this war about? It certainly has grown into a war; it certainly is a war of the North against the South. *And when I talked with Southerners, as I did with three in Philadelphia last Sunday, as ardent Secessionists and as bitter opponents as I can find anywhere—as bitter as those who cluster in presence of Jefferson Davis himself*—I said, "Gentlemen, you must admit that there is a moral superiority in the people with whom I am associated, when you can talk to me freely what I would not dare to say at the South, except at the peril of my existence." [Applause.] And I said to them, as I say to you, how is this thing to end? I say, with your permission, gentlemen, to my friends of the Democratic party, whom I cannot meet one by one on the street, and who, perhaps, would not value my opinion if I did—Sir, how do you propose to end it? The South say to you, "You are all yankees; we propose no association with you, and will consent to none." Have you ever seen a man with a white face upon him or a black face upon him who would pursue, for the sake of society, the person who spurned him? [Cheers.] You ask me how this is to end. With the feeble powers that I have possessed since I arrived at man's estate, I have struggled for that which I would contend for if the Constitution were restored or continued, that is every right which the South can justly claim under that sacred instrument. But they say, we will make no peace.

They propose that there shall be two governments on this soil, armed governments. Sir, I cannot consent to any such condition. ["No!"]—Rome and Sparta, Carthage and Athens, were all republics; this was taught to you in your primer. Each of them was a military power. I refer you to *The Federalist* and the articles of Alexander Hamilton in regard to the possibility of maintaining separate organizations of government on this continent. When you can answer them let me see your treatise or hear your discourse, and I will be submissive, as I hope I always have been, to the voice of reason. But, Mr. Southerner, listen to me and the men who have stood by the South against the denunciations of presses—and, gentlemen, I see them represented on this platform—listen to me, who with the feeble capacity that I possess, have insisted always that you should have all the rights to which you are entitled.—You say no. Mr. Lincoln was elected President, but you went into the canvass. He was chosen President, and yet there was a majority in both branches of Congress against him. I defy you to point out a single act of the Government which should have provoked any hostility on your part. But as long as there is breath in my body—if you make it a question between the South and the North—I should think I was unworthy of the mother who bore me if I did not go for any portion sustained by the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.

Before I saw the ruins of the Old World I thought I should shed a tear over them, but when I discovered that they were the stepping-stones by which the human race rose to its present height, they became a pleasant sight to me. Here civilization has found its last resting-place. There is no place to which to go back; civilization knows no regurgitation; it has no refluent wave. The people of the South in the single State of Virginia would never employ the necessary physical power to redeem that exhausted soil. Nobody will say, after my discourse closes, that I have been very eulogistic to the speaker, but seriously in the presence of my God, in the exercise of the best capacities that I know how to employ, I say to my friends of the South, however gallant, and chivalric and persevering may be their struggle in the field, all history will be false, all analogies fallacious, every promise to the human race an absurdity, if this people, who have conquered the barren East, and conquered the ocean, and are willing to conquer all circumstances of privation, shall not own the whole of this continent before this country expires.—[Loud and continued applause.]

Speech of John Van Buren.

History will record that the world never witnessed a rebellion against a governmental authority before where the rebels could not lay their finger upon a thing to show that either their property, their liberty, or their rights had been, in the slightest particular, invaded. (Great Applause.) This being the fact, the city of New York sent forth 80,000 men to quell this rebellion. Her capitalists advanced $300,000,000 to put down this rebellion. The State of New York sent 200,000 men, and I am to argue, in the face of these facts and the past history of this contest, that the rebellion is atrociously unjust, and that the war in which we have engaged with the South is rightfully prosecuted by us in vindication of the Constitution and the Union.—[Applause.] Now, what is the condition of this contest? They were not satisfied with what I have detailed, but they announced they were going to establish a Republic, the cornerstone of which should be slavery, and they are now engaged in that task, in endeavoring to establish a Republic on this continent in 1863, the cornerstone of which shall be slavery. Now, I went to Herkimer in 1848 to lay a corner-stone, but it was not this.—[Laughter.] It was as much unlike this as anything you can possibly imagine, and it adds no additional attractions to the contest, as far as I am concerned, that they should avow this object in prosecuting the war. *It is now a contest forced upon the non-slaveholding and loyal slaveholding States, by those who are endeavoring to build up a republic based on slavery. To prostrate a rebellion that has that object in view, I am willing to devote any means, any time, any exertions within my power, during the rest of my life.* [Applause and three cheers.]

Now let us see whether there is any thing worth considering in what is suggested by those who dissent from us, and are unwilling to prosecute this war. The measures that have been recently adopted by Congress are so lately adopted, that it becomes any man who is careful in what he says to be guarded in speaking of them. The President issued two proclamations—both of them, as I have frequently stated, I disapproved. He issued both before I spoke on the 13th of October, and before Gov. Seymour spoke. Neither of us saw anything in them which prevented us from favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war. If there was nothing then, it is certain there is nothing now.—[Applause.] The bill which has excited the sensibilities of several gentlemen who have spoken in New Jersey, and at a certain hall in this city, a bill which gives extraordinary powers over the purse and sword to the President of the United States. They are bills which seek to protect by indemnity the President and those connected with him from arrest. They are opposed to another bill, as I understand, which has become the law, which authorizes the President, in his discretion, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. [Applause.] I will state now, as briefly as I can, what are my views in regard to this. In the first place as to the bill which gives the President the enormous power over the sword and purse, I agree that it makes him almost a dictator. I agree that it is a very great stretch of power.

I argue that unless there may be a necessity for it, it should not be done. Everybody knows that in prosecuting a war under a Republican Government, which consists of several States, the great apprehension is that there may not be unity on the part of the States sufficient to impart energy to the executive heads. That was predicted as one of the grounds upon which our system of government would fail. I call the attention of my Democratic friends to this, because there seems to be particular solicitude about them now. [Laughter.] The President was given the power of the purse and the sword in 1839, when Great Britain had directed forcible possession to be taken of a portion of the State of Maine, and Sir John Harvey had moved troops of Great Britain into that territory to hold it. The Governor of the State of Maine met this action by moving Maine troops on to the same territory. The President of the United States called the attention of Congress to it, and left it to their own wisdom what ought to be done. Now I hold in my hand a copy of the bill that they passed upon that occasion, in 1839. I will state to you the substance of the various sections, without detaining you at this late hour by reading the bill.—The first section puts the whole naval and military force of the United States, and the militia, at the disposal of the President. [Applause.] The second declares that the militia, when called out, shall be compelled to serve six months. The third gives the President power to call out 50,000 volunteers. In those days when our army had never reached 8,000 men, it was a weighty matter to call out 50,000 men, and was regarded as an enormous authority. [Laughter.] The fourth section gives the President power to complete and employ all the armed vessels of the United States—thus putting the whole army and navy of the United States at his disposal. [Applause.] The fifth section appropriates $10,000,000 to carry into effect the provisions of this act. In those days ten millions of dollars was a great deal of money. [Laughter.] The sixth section appropriates $18,000 to send a special minister to Great Britain. The seventh section authorizes him to expend a million of dollars in finishing the fortifications upon our seaboard, and building them. The eighth section directs that the militia and volunteers, when called out, shall be portions of the army of the United States. *Now, how do you suppose that bill passed? It put the whole purse and sword into the absolute power of the President of the United States. Clay, Webster, and Calhoun—men perhaps inferior to the Solons of our day [laughter,]—were members of the Senate. The bill passed the Senate, and these three statesmen—although all violently opposed personally and politically to the then President of the United States—voted for the bill, and it passed the Senate unanimously.* [Applause.] It passed the House of Representatives, after a full discussion, by a vote 201 to 6, and the leader of that six was Henry A. Wise [hisses], the bold brigadier who distinguished himself so greatly at Nag's Head [laughter], while his brigade was fighting and his son dying. [Applause.]

Now, let us see whether the Democracy of our day was alarmed at this union of the purse and the sword, and in the first place, let us see how the political opponents of the Administration treated it. Governor Seward was then Governor of the State of New York, having been elected in 1838, and a political opponent of the President. On the 7th of March he communicated this act to the Legislature, with a most praiseworthy message, concluding thus: "I respectfully call your attention to this subject, with the expectation that an expression on our part of concurrence in the policy of the General Government will contribute to avert the calamities of war, and cause a speedy and honorable adjustment of the difficulties between this country and Great Britain." Mr. Isaac L. Varian was then chairman of the Democratic General Committee, and Mr. Elijah F. Purdy was one of the secretaries.—They called a meeting of the democrats of this city, and over that meeting Mr. Holmes presided, and for vice presidents were men whose names, when read to any Democrat, will bring back associations of great interest, and perhaps of some sadness, unless he supposes that the prominent Democrats in the city now are more respectable than those whose names I will read. The vice presidents were Henry Yates, Walter Bowne, Samuel Tappan, Myndert Van Schaick, Gideon Tucker, Abraham Van Nest; and they resolved, that in that there was danger in the union of the purse and the sword—not that it was a usurpation—but that it was a prompt and patriotic measure on the part of the House of Representatives. (Loud cheers.) Let us see how it was received by the electors. It was on the 2d and 3d days of March, as I have stated to you. The election in New Hampshire came on then, as it will now within a few days, after the adjournment of Congress; and New Hampshire, which had been somewhat equally divided, gave 7,000 majority for the Democratic ticket. I shall be pleased if my Democratic friends find it gives a large majority now. (Cheers and laughter.) The city of New York, by a *defection in the conservative* portion of the democracy, had been thrown into the hands of what was then called the Whigs. The city election almost immediately followed, and the city was recovered. Isaac L. Varian was elected Mayor by a thousand majority, and twelve out of seventeen wards gave Democratic majorities immediately after this extraordinary usurpation.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A letter from near Vicksburg to the New York *World* says, in speaking of the canal:

Three thousand contrabands are to be placed to work to-morrow, besides the soldiers now digging. On this subject I am reminded that, while there is some talk through the camp of disaffection among certain portions of our army, at the employment of negroes in military duty, we discover nothing of that sort here. On the contrary, our men seem quite contented to leave the whole of the labor, honor, and privilege of excavating to the darkies, who, on their part seem by their actions to say that they had as lief leave the glorious work and its emoluments, to their whiter "brethren." The malaria, the fevers, the food, and the languor of a sultry, moist climate, have taken all such notions out of their heads, and unless there should be some great change in the system ere long, we shall find ourselves left with little else but blacks with which to take Vicksburg. The Ethiopians do less, but they can stand it much better than the Caucasians.

Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow apace.

A Splendid Letter from Burnside.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 6.

To George Opdyke, Jonathan Sturges, and others, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—I regret that my public duties will prevent my acceptance of your kind invitation to be present at a meeting of loyal citizens of New York at the Cooper Institute, this evening. The resolutions which it is proposed to introduce are in exact accordance with my sentiments. It is clearly the duty of every "citizen, sailor and soldier" to give to the Government his unconditional and most effective support. A conditional support is full of discord, danger, and disaster, and, at a time like the present, amounts to disloyalty. In view of all the resources with which God has blessed us, it would be ignominious to believe that we have not the physical ability to maintain the Government, when we remember that we are fighting to maintain a Government that originated in truth, justice, honor, and patriotism, against a rebellion that originated in deceit, fraud, ambition, and ignorance. It would be distrusting God's justice to believe that final success will not attend our efforts.

If we see evils before us, let us do all in our power to correct them in a temperate way. Our legislators should be made to feel that they misrepresent us when they attempt to clog the wheels of Government, or indulge in party legislation.

Politics and party lines should be ignored for the present. Fraudulent contractors and dishonest disbursing officers should be punished. Officers and soldiers should be subordinate, patriotic, energetic, and free from all personal ambition. The law of Congress making every man a soldier who is capable of bearing arms, should be enforced and submitted to. The old regiments should be kept full, and promotions made from soldiers and officers in the field, for merit.

The President and Governors should be always surrounded by honest, loyal, and patriotic men, capable of giving advice in their several departments. The press should be temperate and independent; and, finally, our whole people, men, women and children, should be loyal, patriotic, and honest, trusting in the righteousness of our cause, and cheerfully submitting to all the privations which the Providence of God may visit upon us. Who will believe that this rebellion could last another year if we were all resolved to fulfill these conditions?

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the high honor done me by this invitation,

I remain, very respectfully, your *obedient servant*,

A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj.-Genl.

The Operations Against Vicksburg.

The following description of engineering operations against Vicksburg will be found of interest:

YAZOO PASS.—The Yazoo pass is a strait twenty miles in length, connecting the Mississippi with the Cold Water river, of Northern Mississippi river, seven miles below Helena. It is a very narrow and crooked pass, though quite deep. In former years trading boats were accustomed to push through here in the winter season, when the water was high, and ply their vocation through the summer on the system of rivers with which the pass connects. But, in 1856, an act was passed by the Legislature of Mississippi closing up the pass, on account of the annual inundation it caused throughout the low lands of the northern part of the State, and a heavy levee was constructed across it, parallel with the Mississippi.

This levee has now been cut by our troops, and, as the water in the Mississippi is very high, it flows through the pass in a perfect torrent. Back of the levee, and to the lower end of the pass, the enemy, on learning our intentions, attempted to obstruct the stream by filling it with logs, trees, and all manner of obstacles. Our troops have been employed in removing these obstacles, and have succeeded in getting to the end of the pass, but some impediments still exist in the upper end of the Coldwater river.

The Coldwater is quite a small stream, scarcely navigable for steamboats. From the mouth of the Pass down to the Coldwater, or its junction with the Little Tallahatchie, is thirty miles. The Coldwater and the Little Tallahatchie rivers, joining, form the Big Tallahatchie. This is a navigable river one hundred and fifty miles in length. In them unites with the waters of the Yallabusha river, forming the Yazoo river. The Yazoo river is two hundred and twenty miles long to its junction with the Mississippi.—Thus the total distance to be traversed in going by this route from the head of the Pass to Vicksburg is four hundred and sixty miles.

In this distance the enemy has fortifications at the junctions of the Big Tallahatchie and the Yallabusha rivers, at Yazoo city, one hundred miles above the mouth of the Yazoo river, and at Haines' Bluffs, near Vicksburg. It is probable that the sole object of the expedition is to get a force into the rear of Haines' Bluffs, to accomplish which we have only to fight by the fortifications at the mouth of the Yallabusha and at Yazoo city. Our iron clad gunboats—those of them detailed for this expedition—will hardly find any trouble in reducing any works the enemy may have at these localities.

POCKET SEGAR CASES—a fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 18, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Democracy of Huntingdon County Sold.

We find the following item of news in the last *Bedford Gazette*, a full-blooded Copperhead journal:

"R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq., of Huntingdon, was, on Wednesday last, elected Senatorial Delegate to represent the counties of Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon in the next Democratic State Convention, with instructions to support Hon. John Cessna, of this county, for Governor. Somerset county was not represented."

The Somerset county Democracy was not represented! Neither was the Democracy of Huntingdon county. True, three men went as Conferees from this county—Wm. Colon, R. Milton Speer, and Wm. McNite—but when and where did they get authority from the Democrats of this county to represent the party in the Conference?—Has there been a Convention held by the Democracy of the county, according to Democratic usage, to make delegates or conferees? Not that the Democracy have heard of. It was a Copperhead arrangement, planned by "Hon. John Cessna," to cheat the Democracy of this county out of a choice they might have for Governor and Supreme Judge, and he found willing tools in the Copperhead clique of this town, for a price, to carry out his plans. Who will pretend to deny that "Hon. John Cessna" and the *Monitor* Copperheads have not sold the rights of the Democracy of Old Huntingdon? Old Jacob Fry, of the Shunk stock of Democrats, is the choice of the Democratic party of this county, and this Cessna knew—and this his Copperhead friends knew—and this is the reason why the *Monitor* clique would not call a Democratic County Delegate Convention to *elect* delegates.

"Hon. John Cessna" has performed his part of the contract:—R. Milton Speer was elected Assistant Clerk of the House. R. Bruce Petrikin has been instructed, and John S. Miller, will support the *claims* of Cessna.

At one time we thought "Hon. Jno. Cessna" an honest partisan. We freely admit now we did not know him.—If he *was*, he is not one *now*. He is a *politician*, seeking power. He has secured the delegates from this county, but by what means? Is it not plain that they have been bought? And is it not equally plain that the Democracy of the county have had no voice in making them?

"Hon. John Cessna is upon the record as a Union man. He was appointed a Vice President to preside at the late Union meeting in Harrisburg, which was addressed by Gov. Andy Johnson and Ex-Governor Wright, both old and steadfast Democrats, but he refused the honor—the Copperhead influence either having controlled him, or he having a distaste for *such* associations.

"Hon. John Cessna" is a dead dog in the pit.

THE Copperheads in the ancient borough are getting mad. They feel that they are being hunted out of the high grass. They are becoming desperate. The cloak of democracy will no longer hide their wickedness—their treason. Every day, honest and true Union men—war democrats—are deserting the faction claiming to be the democratic organization. Uncle George's occupation is nearly gone—still he is faithful to his friends—his *party*, the *Monitor* league. Occasionally he succeeds in inducing a democrat from the country to do what he is not willing to do himself, to discontinue his subscription to the *Globe*.—Where the "democrat" is a Copperhead we do not regret the loss of his name from our books. We wish to have no fellowship with men who are determined, with their eyes open, to aid the rebels in their unholy rebellion against our Government. We ask no favors from rebels or their sympathizing friends. The day is not far distant when men now claiming to be democrats, and who are *trying* to persecute us to the bitter end, will crawl upon their knees to escape the odium that will attach to them and theirs.—*War* democrats will outlive the rebellion, and their names will receive the blessings of the present and all future generations.

☞ Millinery and Straw Goods now opening at H. Ward's Store, Philad'a. Read advertisement.

Who are Copperheads?

"Copperheads" are those persons who sympathize with the rebels. In a large majority of cases, they claim to be Democrats and Union men—but in the same breath they denounce almost every effort made by the Government to conquer the rebellion, as tyranny, usurpation, and anti-Democratic.—Such men are vipers, and they attempt to conceal their poison under the cloak of Democracy. It is mockery for such men to claim to be Democrats.—*They only* are Democrats who can pray *earnestly* for the success of our arms and the perpetuity of our Government. *They only* are Democrats who are for *peace* after the rebels lay down their arms and *ask* for it. The man who is daily encouraging the rebels to fight on—to continue in rebellion against our Government—cannot honestly claim to be a Democrat. He is a snake in the grass—a vile poisonous "*Copperhead*," and as such he must be known hereafter. A Democrat? A man who every day by speech and action gives the rebels aid and comfort, a Democrat? He cannot be. He is an enemy to our country—a bogus Democrat—a COPPERHEAD.

THE *Bedford Gazette*, a paper of the true Copperhead stamp, comes to us this week with an article as treasonable as any that ever appeared in Jeff. Davis' organ at Richmond. And this paper is of the same class as the *Monitor* of this place, only bolder. The article opposes the arrest of deserters and spies, and the enforcement of a draft. It denounced in advance the Provost Marshal who may be appointed for that district. It calls upon the people to resist the Marshal in the discharge of his duty. Poor Ben Myers, the editor, cannot complain if the law finds him guilty of treason, and elevates him a few feet from the ground.

Suppose the people resist the draft, resist the Government—resist reinforcements being sent to the relief of our brave "boys"—your fathers, your brothers, your sons—where will they be when attacked by a desperate enemy? Who but a traitor can stand idly by and refuse reinforcements? A country's curse—God's curse, must fall heavily upon the head of such Copperheads.

TELL TOWNSHIP.—We notice in the last *Monitor*, the proceedings of what was claimed to be a democratic meeting. We don't believe—we know that the loyal democrats of that township, took no part in the meeting. The very fact that the meeting endorsed such papers as the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* and the *Monitor* as true democratic journals, is enough to satisfy any loyal man that those who endorsed the proceedings know nothing, or are Copperheads. The *Globe* was denounced as a *traitorous* sheet—traitorous no doubt to the cause of the rebels. How ridiculous some men claiming to have common sense can make themselves appear. The democrats of Tell are true to the Union—the Copperheads are *against* it.

THE DEMOCRATS OPENING THEIR EYES.—A great reaction is taking place in the minds of Democrats all over the country. Honest Democrats no longer fear the denunciations coming from Copperhead leaders. Gov. Andy Johnson, Gen. Rosecrans, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Ex-Gov. Wright of Indiana, and hundreds of other distinguished Democrats we might name, are denounced by the Copperhead leaders as renegades, loose-principled Democrats, etc., etc., and why? simply because they think more of their country than they do of their party, and act openly in support of their Government. We do not now fear the final result—the masses of all parties feel the necessity of cutting loose from party drill and of acting openly with the true friends of our soldiers and our country.

THE IMPUDENT PUP.—We are informed that Albert Owen attended a school exhibition at Hoover's schoolhouse in Liberty township, Bedford county, on Wednesday evening last, and made a regular Copperhead anti-war speech. His speech so disgusted the audience that had it not been for the interference of several persons, the young men would have rode him on a rail. Owen has the impudence of the meanest of the Copperhead tribe, and unless he mends his manners he may expect to be treated as he deserves.—The reptile should not be allowed to disgrace any respectable audience with his presence.

THE New Orleans *Delta* of January 29th addresses "a word to the North," in which it asks: Are those gentlemen at the North, who are crying peace and armistice, aware of the mischief they are doing? Are they aware that in every such utterance they nerve the arms of the enemy and renew the hopes of the rebel army, which is only kept from revolt by promises of a speedy peace, which promises of peace are generally based upon some speech made in Congress or in New York?

☞ A certain Copperhead thinks that if the Union League meetings are persisted in they will make trouble in the North. Think so too,—in the way of exterminating the vile and venomous reptiles. Our impression is, that they will be as scarce as hen-teeth before three months.

The "Monitor" Copperheads and our Union League.

The following article from the last *Monitor*, we feel almost disposed to give without comment. But perhaps some of our readers may not be aware of the fact that the League is *not* a secret organization. Every meeting held has been held in the Court Room with open doors, the *Monitor* office being represented either by the editor or one of the assistant editors every night, so that the charge of the League being a *secret* organization was known to be false by the Copperhead who wrote the article. The purpose for which the League has been organized, is a noble one,—see proceeding in another column—and no other than a deep-dyed rebel sympathizer and Copperhead would attack it with the bitterness and falsehood it is attacked in the article we copy from the *Monitor*. The members of the League are men above suspicion—loyal, and our best men—men who no longer worship party—men who love their country, and who are determined that no political party lines shall prevent them from uniting as a band of brothers to save their country.

[From the Huntingdon Monitor, March 12.]

THE TRAITOROUS LEAGUE.—As per previous announcement the abolition cohorts, renegades from all parties, office-seekers, and disappointed office-hunters, the men who carried wide-a-wake lamps, and who agreed to wipe out the South in a week, the men who two years ago said "Let the Union slide rather than give up the Republican party," the men of our town who for two years past have traduced and stigmatized all Democrats as traitors, the men of various stripes and colors met in the Court House on Thursday evening last to devise means by which desperadoes can find a refuge from the terrible frowns of an insulted, betrayed and outraged country. To again deceive the public this secret league, devil like, disguise themselves under the name of Union League; and if we are properly informed devil-like are making use of religion to throw a cloak of hypocrisy over their secret, un-Democratic, un-Republican, un-national schemes for political aggrandizement. Of their doings we know but little, but this much we do know. Their league originated in the Eastern cities, with men whose leaders have published to the world that "the Constitution of the United States is a *league* with death and a covenant with hell." We know that it is a secret organization, entertaining under its cloak of outward pretensions, men whose hands are seeking the throat of their neighbor and whose voices have been raised up against the wisest and the best patriots of the nation. This is enough for us to know, and we shall publish it as we would publish the spreading contagion which was desolating the land with death. Let the tidings go forth to every house and to every heart that feels that it has a home to protect and a country to save. The usurpation and intention of this secret league is to possess the fragments of power in this broken and distracted country, or to force a civil war upon the loyal citizens of the North. If it is not so, why this untimely *esprit de corps*, this exorcism of faithful citizenship? Why congregate under the black curtain of a dismal lodge, to look into each others faces, and whisper confusion and death, when every precedent of history has been a warning against such unhallowed measures? Why not plant the ensign of liberty, as our fore-fathers planted it, upon the hill-tops, where the world could look upon it, and where, if necessary, the heaving bosoms of a free enlightened people would throw a wall of fire around it, and guard its folds from every destroying hand? This league has no claims to nationality. It is but a feeble repetition of the crowning elements of the French Revolution, which inaugurated a thirst for blood which could not be appeased. Let the conspirators beware of the day when the torch which they are lighting shall reveal the hideous iniquity of their deeds.

It is a noticeable fact that the men, who, a few months ago, were raising a pitiful whine of *no party*, and at the same time licking the hand of the administration and gaining some small favors by it, are the very men who are now leading this secret organization in the hope of deluding the country.

CIRCULATE LOYAL SENTIMENTS.—The Copperheads are busy circulating in every township in the county, the most disloyal newspapers and documents they can procure, and by so doing they deceive hundreds of men who would otherwise be true to their country. It is the duty of every man to have a loyal paper in his house. The *Globe* is loyal "to the bitter end," and only $1,50 a year. Men of influence can do much in their townships towards keeping up a lively Union feeling, and they should go to work in earnest, and see that the *Globe*, or any other good Union paper, is in every family.

Pittsburg Female College.

We find the following notice of this popular institution in the Pittsburg *Gazette* of the 10th inst:

"The Pittsburg Female College is just closing the most successful winter term in its history, upwards of two hundred pupils being in attendance.—The trustees yesterday elected Professor and Mrs. Daunse, as teachers of the advanced classes in French and German. The college has thus the advantage of thorough and accomplished native teachers of these languages. The faculty now numbers *nineteen* thorough teachers, ten of whom have had from ten to twenty years experience in their profession. Preliminary steps were also taken to secure two of the beautiful three-story brick buildings adjoining the college, in order to accommodate the constantly increasing number of pupils. We are pleased to note the liberal policy of the trustees in thus providing an abundance of able and accomplished teachers, and ample accommodations; and to know that Pittsburg has now an institution which, in buildings, faculty and equipment, has but few equals in the land. The prospects for the spring term, which will commence March 26th, are very promising. We advise our readers at a distance to send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, for a catalogue."

General Rosecrans has recently dismissed a number of officers who had deserted their posts. He, in a general order, stated, "that all desertions in future by officers would be punished with death."

Who is Responsible?

Vallandigham, the chief of the Copperhead tribe, says:

"This wicked Administration *incited and provoked civil war* for a pretext to abolish slavery in the States."

And this is repeated by all the Copperheads for the purpose of deceiving honest democrats. Let us examine Copperhead Vallandigham's assertion by the light of history. While James Buchanan was yet President, viz:—On the 10th November, 1860, the South Carolina Legislature ordered a convention to consider the question of Secession, and a bill was introduced to equip 10,000 volunteers. During this month and December, secession meetings were held in most of the Southern States, and the States of Georgia, Alabama, Florida and others proceeded to arm their troops. On the 20th of December, the South Carolina Convention adopted an ordinance of secession, on the 25th adopted resolutions to form a Confederate Government of slave States, and on the 28th seized the U. S. Custom House, Post Office and Arsenal at Charleston, and also took possession of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney. On the 2d of January, 1861, Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, seized fort Macon, at Beaufort, the barracks at Wilmington, and the U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville. On the same day, Georgia troops took possession of Forts Pulaski and Jackson and the U. S. Arsenal at Savannah.—On the 4th of January, Fort Morgan on Mobile Bay, and the U. S. Arsenal in Mobile, were seized by Gov. Moore, of Alabama. On January 5th, the steamer Star of the West sailed from New York with supplies for Fort Sumter, and on the 9th, *was fired upon by rebel batteries at Charleston*, and driven back to sea. On the 11th, the U. S. Arsenal at Baton Rouge, Forts Philip and Jackson, below New Orleans, and Fort Pickens on Lake Ponchertrain, were seized by the troops of Louisiana. On the 16th, South Carolina, through Colonel Hayne, demanded of Mr. Buchanan the surrender of Fort Sumter. On the 24th, the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta was seized by Georgia. On the 30th, the revenue cutters, Cass and McClelland, were surrendered to Louisiana by their traitorous commanders. During this month also the States of Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana passed ordinances of secession quid their members of Congress resigned. On the 1st of February, the U. S. Mint and Custom House at New Orleans were seized by the State authorities, and Texas passed a Secession ordinance. On the 8th, the Montgomery Convention adopted a constitution; on the 9th *Jeff. Davis was elected President, and on the 18th was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy.* On the 25th, General Twiggs treasonably surrendered the army in Texas. On the 2d day of March, the rebels at Galveston seized the revenue cutter Dodge, and *on the 4th day of March, after all these, and a thousand other acts of war, treason, robbery and crime had been committed,* PRESIDENT LINCOLN *was inaugurated.*

And yet we are unblushingly told that "this wicked Administration *incited and provoked civil war.*"

A VOLUNTEER in one of the Berks county companies, now in service, in a recent letter to a friend in that city, states some facts coming within his personal knowledge which loyal Democrats, still acting with the 'Copperhead' portion of the party, should ponder upon. He says:

"How is the war feeling at home?—You can hardly imagine the intense feeling existing in the army against Northern traitors at home who would divide the people and paralyze the efforts of the Administration in crushing the rebellion. I have learned personally from a high source, and through authority that cannot be doubted, that the rebels are jubilant over this feeling in the North. Previously they were downhearted and despaired of success; but when Vallandigham made his speeches, they were read before rebel regiments and cheered. No wonder this war is not closed;—nor will it be closed before traitors at home receive the punishment they merit."

ALL READY.—*Call and See.* — A. Birnbaum is now ready to take Ambrotypes and Photographs, large and small, in the best style of the art. A splendid skylight, and the most improved instrument, with etc., etc., in order, cannot fail to turn out *perfect* likenesses. His Gallery is on main street, a few doors west of W. Lewis' Book Store.

A Union League was organized at the Green Tree, Barree township, on Friday evening last. There was a good attendance. S. T. Brown and J. Sowell Stewart, Esqs., addressed the meeting. Keep the ball in motion.—"The Union must and shall be preserved."

A TREATISE ON BOOK-KEEPING, embracing an analytical comparison between the Single and Double Entry Systems; showing wherein they agree and wherein they differ, and wherein the latter is superior to the former, by a plain, practical elucidation of both systems; to which is added a variety of business calculations of Interest, Discount, Equations, Average of Accounts, &c. Also, business forms of Orders, Drafts, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. By T. H. POLLOCK, Principal of the "Lancaster Mercantile College."

This book will not be out of place in the hands of any man. It has just been given to the public by our friend Mr. Pollock, who is well known to the citizens of this county. The book is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

[For the Globe.]

MR. LEWIS—*Dear Sir*:—The *Globe* came too late with the call for your meeting on last Tuesday, or we would have been present with you. Indeed, we had thought for some time of suggesting such a call.

Your correspondent was once young, but is now old, too old to meet our ruthless and cruel rebel foes on the ensanguined battle-field; but not too old to feel intensely for our bleeding country. But, on the contrary, he is deeply anxious to do anything, and everything in his power, to save from impending ruin, that invaluable Union, bequeathed to us through the blood of an immortal ancestry.

Doubtless, earth and hell have, since the birth-day of our National existence, envied our high privileges, and are now combined, in order, if possible, to break down this American seed plot of human liberty, the divergent waves whereof have been radiating the old world.

There never was a war since the first secessionist, with his rebel host, fell from the portals of Heaven into utter dispair, so important as that in which we are engaged. We in the North are giving hundreds of thousands of those most dear to us, to be slaughtered in battle, and untold hundreds of millions of our hard earned money for the promotion of that liberty which is the heaven-bequeathed birthright of every human being. Whilst the aristocracy of the South are laboring assidnously and insidiously to establish, if not a monarchy, at least, an aristocracy, where the few may tyrannize over the multitude; and alas, they have been too successful in deceiving the poor whites, hundreds of thousands of whom are fighting for leave to be slaves.

But that which grieves us most is, the efforts made by thousands in the North, under the much abused appellative democracy, to paralyze our government. Listen to them in our Legislative halls, in their conventions, and in their public meetings, and you will hear little else than an abuse of the word Democrat, denunciations against our Administration, and sympathy with their rebel friends; but not one word of censure against our enemies, who are daily staining their ruthless hands in our brothers' blood, save once in a while, to round a sentence, or an isolated remark to keep in the harness some from whose breasts they have not succeeded in eradicating the last vestiges of patriotism. We must labor earnestly to save the last hope of the world. How mean are those northern allies who would lick the dust off the feet of the slaveocracy for the sake of the mere offal of office doled out to them, just in such potions as will keep them in the harness. How dastardly it is for men under the sacred name of democracy, to sacrifice the most valuable birthright ever bequeathed to any people, for the sake of paltry office; for the sake of which they are laboring to perpetuate and give unlimited extension to their cruel institution.

We listen with disgust to their pretended love for our constitution. If their arguments prove anything, they prove that if a rebel captain's servant, who has shot down our soldier's brother, escapes into our lines, the bereaved brother must lay hands upon and carry the negro back and give him up to his bloody master. Robert Small, who brought a rebel ship from Charleston harbor into our lines for our use, must be sent back in chains, to drag out a miserable existence for his kindness to us. In short our poor soldiers must stand in snow and mud, as sentinels, to seize the "servant" who is escaping from his rebel master, and fleeing to us for safety, and send him back, though that master's hands are stained in our brother's blood. But why attempt to prove self-evident truths.

Your correspondent would respectfully suggest that the good people of Huntingdon, if they have not already done it, call another meeting, or successive meetings, of the Huntingdon League, or rather a Huntingdon county League. Would it not be prolific of good in this, the hour of sore trial, to organize a grand County League, with township auxiliaries, all of which should be auxiliary to a grand State Union League, to hold its meetings in Harrisburg?

We have often exhausted our enthusiasm upon elections, but what is the importance of an election when compared with the present condition of our bleeding country, or what are party lines compared with the lines of separation, attempted to be driven through the very heart's blood of our once happy Union.

We would long since have crushed out this cruel rebellion, had it not been for the moral and material aid given to our enemies by Europeans, and by traitors in the North, who, by a most unholy deprecation of the word democrat, are misguiding thousands to the destruction of their own interest, and all through a pretence of love to the Constitution, which they would vainly hold up as a shield to save their rebel friends, who have wickedly and impudently defied its protection, and declared that they would dwell no longer under its shadow.

Then let there be large meetings, and small meetings; let all our moral and political powers be brought into exercise; let lawyers and preachers, and printers, and all who can, address those meetings,—and let all invoke the assistance of the God of battles to be upon our side, and especially let every one feel that his or her influence may be of service. This we owe to our Administration struggling as it is against the armies of the South and a more insidious foe in the North, falsely called Democracy. We owe it to the memory of our revolutionary fathers—we owe it to our brothers now in the battle-field—we owe it to unborn millions—and we owe it to God, the author of our national existence.

HOPE.

For the Globe.]

Slavery Worshipers Against Negro Worshipers.

Those who so eloquently and so elegantly call this a "nigger war," would do well to look at the other side of the picture. If *slavery* has any true worshipers, it is these gentlemen. They far outrun their Southern brethren, because they see the bright, but none of the dark side of the picture. They will agree that we may take the horses, mules, cattle, grain, arms, and almost everything you could name, belonging to our enemies, but once talk of taking the negro, the highest and most important species of rebel property, and placing him where he can be of use to us, and you evoke, at once, a howl of wrath and indignation.—They are shocked, positively shocked. What! set a *nigger* free, and let him fight for white men? Why, that's treason, (against our Southern brethren.) It's worse than an "arbitrary arrest." The fact is, these gentlemen *love* slavery, and they worship the institution with a blind and degrading devotion.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

"Teaching the young idea how to shoot."
"Toil trees from little acorns grow."

On Friday evening last the term of our public school expired, when we had a "commencement" or closing exhibition by the scholars, at the Barree Forge school-house. This was gotten up by the teacher Miss Nannie Wilson, who showed great taste and skill and sound judgment in arranging all the programme and exercises—truly verifying the adage that "young ideas" can be taught "to shoot."

The exercises consisted of speaking orations—selected and original, dialogues—serious and comic, singing by the whole school.

In these exercises, little boys, not six years of age, participated; speaking in costume, patriotic and moral speeches, so as to delight all hearers. Larger boys spoke original orations and selected, in a really masterly style; some strong appeals to the patriotism of the country, and some scathing and deadly hits at secessionists and sympathizers with the rebels.

One *colored* boy especially, attracted great attention and applause. He spoke the "fiery and defiant" speech of the celebrated Indian warrior, Black Hawk. His size—straight as a rush; his color—copper, his costume—eagle-feather coronet, Indian blanket, moccasins, tomahawk,—his fierce gesticulation and intonation of voice, all conspired to bring the bold warrior into view.

Other young men equally excelled. The valedictory—an original—was a pathetic and master piece, and caused many a sigh.

The young ladies, who participated in the dialogues "acted well their part" in the costumes of old ladies, with caps, specks, spinning-wheels, &c., all contributed to the enjoyment, mirth, and "side-splitting" laughs.

I have been at many County School Exhibitions, but must say, have never seen any to equal this; order and discipline good, and the house beautifully decorated—the Star-spangled banner in full view in the back ground—the arch over the stage gracefully festooned with evergreen, leaves and branches of laurel (Rhododenarea) and the spruce (Pinus albies) deep rich green, contrasting with the white ceiling and snow; the lamps also, and the ceiling similarly decorated with long transverse lines of wreaths, made of the same evergreen material, gave to the whole group a magic appearance.

The house was filled to its utmost capacity with visitors; two car-loads from Lieut. Ross Miller's school, from Petersburg, Alexandria and Spruce Creek, and the adjacent country, contributed their proportion of grace and beauty.

At the conclusion, the cordial thanks of the school, the parents of the children and the audience were, on motion, tendered most heartily to Miss Wilson, the teacher, for care, kindness and attention and skill in teaching, during the five months she had charge of the school.

May we soon have another such exhibition. I am one who loves to see the rising generation, the hopes of the Republic, carefully and properly educated; that *virtue*, its corner-stone, and not *slavery*, may be disseminated and instilled into the mind, "in the days of their youth." Yrs. truly,

JUNIATA.

The Soldiers and the Copperheads.

A private letter from the Chaplain of the One Hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, to a brother in the ministry, appears in the Bethlehem *Moravian*. It is dated from the camp near Falmouth, Va:

"I think the copperheads and their schemes have touched bottom by this time. The people will not sustain them."

"My dear friend, it is indeed comforting and strengthening not only to myself, but to comrades from home to hear such words of good cheer and steadfastness as the last letter you sent me. Whilst the soldiers of the army are doing their best to fight for the maintenance of the Government, it is indeed our right to hear good words from home. Let the weak-kneed, desponding Christain remember the agonizing hour in Gethsemane when the God-Man felt the chilling want sympathy—'Can ye not watch with me one hour?'

"Moral support! Give us the support of your prayers. Don't talk against the cause, for mere *talking* against (in this case), is *working* against it. Don't paralyze us by your fears and half-heartedness."

From the Mississippi River.

26 Rebel Steamboats Captured.

Another Reported Evacuation of Vicksburg.—The Canal at Lake Providence is Working Mischief.—Millions of Property Destroyed.—Destitution of the Rebels.

CINCINNATI, March 16th.—A Vicksburg dispatch says the Yazoo pass expedition captured twenty-six steamboats, eighteen of which were destroyed. The gunboats had arrived above Haines' Bluff, and would soon commence an attack.

Rumors are rife of the evacuation of Vicksburg, and it is supposed that the greater part of the rebel force will go to Chattanooga, and endeavor to overwhelm Rosecrans.

General McClernand's troops were compelled to embark for Milliken's Bend sixteen miles above Vicksburg, owing to the high water.

The recent operations on Lake Providence and elsewhere have resulted in inundating more than one hundred miles of Louisiana territory and destroying millions of property. The guerillas are completely drowned out. Refugees from Georgia arrived at Murfreesboro yesterday, and report a terrible destitution in Northern Alabama and Georgia.

Ellett's marine brigade arrived at Cairo on Saturday.

A Murfreesboro dispatch says Col. Minty returned on Saturday from an eleven days, successful scout through the enemy's country, and dispersed several bodies of the enemy's forces, and captured prisoners, wagons and camp equipage, and penetrated the enemy's lines to Shelbysville.

IMPORTANT

Proclamation by the President,

Respecting Soldiers Absent without Leave.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
March, 10, 1863.

In pursuance of the 26th section of the act of Congress, entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved on the 3d of March, 1863, I, Abraham Lincoln, President, and Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command that all the soldiers, enlisted or drafted into the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respetive regiments.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall on or before the 1st day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the war Department No. 58, hereto annexed, may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiting of pay and allowances during their absence, and all who do not return within the time above specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places, have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments, thereby weakening the strength of the armies, and prolonging the war, giving aid, comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and dangers. I do, therefore, call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforementioned dangers and treasonable crimes, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the national forces and for other purposes, and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against the said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand. Done at the city of Washington, on the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Van Buren and M'Clernand on Loyalty.

Jno. Van Buren writes to the *Herald* as follows:

NEW YORK, March 9 1863.

I have just received the enclosed letter from Gen. M'Clernand, who is in command of our troops before Vicksburg. Although it is not intended for publication, the action of Illinois democrats excites so much attention that I think the views of General McClernand ought to be made public. He commanded the Illinois troops at Fort Donelson, has served several terms in Congress, and has the reputation of being one of the best soldiers in the army. Respectfully, yours,

J. VAN BUREN.

General McClernand's Letter.

Before Vicksburg, Feb 22, 1863.

HON. J. VAN BUREN:

An extract from your late speech has just come under my notice. It has the clear old democratic ring, and contrasts so strikingly with the spurious emanations of the latter day democratic imposters that I cannot forbear to hail it. It reminds me of the better days of the democratic party, when, under the inspirations of Jackson and your father, its boasted watchword was "The Union, it must be preserved." Responsively to that sentiment, I upheld the arms of both those magistrates to the extent of my ability and at the sacrifice of home and its endearments, and am now bearing arms, amid disease and death, against an armed enemy who would desecrate it.

Northern peacemongers, who would dishonor that sentiment by proclaiming an armistice in the face of a rebellious and defiant enemy, but add pusillanimity to treachery, and truly, as you energetically say, "will be carried away," if not by "the torrent" of public opinion, eventually by force of arms.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

To revenge is no valor, but to bear.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 18, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Union League Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Union League was held on Tuesday evening, March 10th, 1863.

J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a constitution and by-laws for the Union League of Huntingdon, which was read, as follows:

PREAMBLE:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, believing in this hour of our country's peril, when the Union is attacked by armed rebels in the South, and more cowardly but not less dangerous foes in the North, that all old party lines are for the time destroyed, and that there are and can be but two parties—one for the Union—the other against it; feeling it to be the duty of all loyal citizens to lend their cordial and unqualified support to the General Government in its efforts to suppress the present unholy rebellion, through which alone lasting peace and permanent security can be obtained; and being convinced that this support will be most effective when offered in an organized and systematic manner, do hereby form ourselves into an association for the purposes aforesaid, among which is to be numbered the endorsement of a vigorous, unhesitating and uncompromising prosecution of the war against open and covert traitors, and do hereby ordain and establish the following Constitution and By-Laws for our government:

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. *Name.*—This Society shall be known by the name of the Union League of Huntingdon. Its object shall be the support of the Government of the United States, as recited in the Preamble hereto, and the dissemination of true and loyal sentiments in this community.

ART. II. *Officers.*—The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice President, two Secretaries, and such Standing Committees as may from time to time be appointed.

Section 2. The duties of the President shall be to preside at the meetings of this society, to preserve order, enforce the laws, and generally to exercise all the rightful and necessary authority which is not committed to other officers. These duties shall devolve upon the Vice President in the absence of the President.

Sec. 3 The duties of the Secretaries shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the meetings of the society, and conduct all correspondence which may be required. One of them shall also exercise the functions of Treasurer.

Sec. 4. The duty of the Treasurer shall be to collect and disburse the money of the society, and render an account of his trust at the close of his term of office, or whenever so directed by the society.

ART. III. *Elections. Sec.* 1. An election for officers shall be held on the night of the adoption of this constitution, and the term of office shall be for a period of two months, or until successors shall be regularly chosen.

Sec. 2. Elections shall be by ballot, and the persons receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be elected.

ART. IV. *Membership.*—All persons shall be members of this society who subscribe to this constitution at its adoption, or are thereafter proposed and elected at any meeting of society.

Sec. 2. Duties.—It shall be the duty of members to attend all stated meetings of the society, to labor for the advancement of its objects, as set forth in the Preamble and this Constitution, to obey all the laws, and to pay such dues as may be imposed by the society.

Sec. 3. Fees.—There shall be an initiation fee of twenty-five cents paid by each person upon signing the Constitution, and necessary expenses shall be raised from time to time by an equal assessment upon the members.

Sec. 4. Expulsion.—Any member shall be expelled who is guilty of disloyal acts, or of the utterance of disloyal sentiments, or for wilful disobedience of the Constitution and laws of the society. It shall require a vote of two-thirds of the members present after at least one week's notice of the proceeding or motion.

ART. V. *Amendments.*—This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the society, at least one week after the proposed amendment is offered.

BY-LAWS.

Sec. 1. This society shall meet on every Saturday evening, in the Court House, at the hour of 7½ o'clock. A quorum shall consist of nine members.

Sec. 2. Order of Business.—The order of business shall be—

1. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
2. Nomination and election of new members.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business.
6. Essays, Speeches, Readings, Debates, or other literary or social exercises, under the direction of the President and the society.

Sec. 3. Law.—This society shall be governed by its Constitution, By-Laws, and Parliamentary Law, so far as the latter is applicable.

Sec. 4. Fines.—The President shall have the power of imposing a fine not to exceed twenty-five cents for a breach of order.

Sec. 5. Appeals.—An appeal shall lie from all orders and decisions of the President, which shall be sustained unless overruled by a two-third vote.

Sec. 6. Amendments.—These By-Laws may be altered, amended, or suspended, by a two-third vote of all the members present at any meeting.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report be accepted and laid over till the next meeting, which was carried.

H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., being in town upon business, and present at the meeting, was called upon to address the meeting. He commenced by saying that he knew the people of this county to be loyal—that this county has already given a thousand troops to the Government for its defence.—There are, however, some men who say these associations are *unnecessary*. Such men are traitors at heart, and merit as much desecration as Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr. That miserable wretch, Vallandigham, professes to be loyal as many other "copperheads" who should be hung up as traitors. They boldly oppose the conscription law. They say they are for the country, but they are opposed to the Government. These associations are necessary to correct these treasonable sentiments. There is nothing more disheartening to the soldier in the camp or to the soldier in the field, than the fact that there are persons at home who fold their arms and coldly look on, and some even now do everything in their power to embarrass their successful movements. Mr. Swoope then spoke at some length upon the duty of citizens in this trying time, in which he said it was the duty of every citizen to do all that he could for his country—that he should give all he has, even his life, for the defence of his country.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to H. Bucher Swoope, Esq., for his able and patriotic speech.

J. G. Miles, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting. He said if there ever was a time when all loyal men should unite in a bond of eternal union for the preservation of our glorious Government, it is now, when vandal hands are laid upon it to destroy it. In the South no man is permitted to say a word against their infamous treason. Any man who would utter such a word would find himself shut up in a dungeon or dangling at the end of a rope. He then spoke of the traitors at the North, and said they had infinitely better go to Dixie, and shoulder the musket, than stay here to oppose every effort of the Government to crush the rebellion—and complain at the expense of the war, and endeavor to alarm the country on that account. Such are the "copperheads" of the North.

Mr. Miles contended that the States rights doctrines—the very same doctrine which the Democratic State Convention in Connecticut endorsed and adopted—was the cause of this war.—According to that doctrine, a State may at any time throw itself upon its sovereignty, and the U. S. Government has no authority or jurisdiction over it. South Carolina attempted this when she passed her nullification act, but the firmness of Gen. Jackson drove them from it. And if Jas. Buchanan had had the same kind of *nerve*, the country could have been saved in 1861, and this bloodshed and destruction of property prevented.

On motion, the vote postponing the Report of the Committee on the Constitution, was reconsidered,

Whereupon, it was moved that the Constitution and By-Laws be adopted as a whole, which was carried unanimously.

The Constitution and By-Laws were then signed by a number of gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening the 14th.

HUNTINGDON, March 14, 1863.

Union League met this evening according to adjournment.

The meeting was called to order by S. T. Brown, temporary chairman.

The first business in order was the nomination of persons for permanent officers of the League. The following were put in nomination:

For President, Samuel T. Brown.

For Vice President, Wm. P. Orbison.

For Secretaries, Theo. H. Cremer, and Wm. Africa.

The gentlemen were declared unanimously elected.

A. W. Benedict, Esq., was called on and addressed the meeting in an able and patriotic manner.

The committees previously appointed were continued.

During the evening a number of loyal men joined the League.

Adjourned, to meet on Saturday evening, 21st inst.

A Remedy for Small Pox.—The *German Reformed Messenger* has received a letter from a friend in China, in which it is stated a great discovery is reported to have been recently made by a Surgeon in the English army in China in the way of an effectual cure for small pox. The mode of treatment is as follows:—When the preceding fever is at its heighth and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and tartaric ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body, to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs.—This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China by general orders, and is regarded as a perfect success.

Local Items.

— *Thrown from his horse.*—On last Saturday morning Mr. Abraham Lewis of Mount Union, started from home on horse back. After the Baltimore Express train passed the Railroad crossing below the station, he was found by Mr. Nicholas Shaffer, on the roadside in an insensible condition with his head badly cut and the one side paralysed; the saddle was lying near him with the girth broken. He was taken home and died on Monday morning at 2 o'clock.

—Our town was disgraced last Thursday by the arrival from Baltimore and Pittsburg of a gang of some thirty men who selected this point to meet at for the purpose of fighting their dogs. Sheriff Johnston summoned a posse of our citizens, and gave the blackguards and thieves notice that they could not fight their dogs in the neighborhood. The parties left in the evening and night trains. It was generally believed that a man fight was also in the programme.

—Lieutenant F. Y. McDonald, of Company D, 49th Regt., gave us a call on Friday last. He will remain home on furlough for a short time. He had a leg broken by the fall of his horse, and is yet unfit for duty. We are pleased to learn from the "boys" that a better or braver soldier than Lieut. McDonald is not in the service.

— *Furnace near Hopewell.*—Messrs. Lowry, Eichelberger & Castner of Hopewell, have purchased or leased the Lemnos Furnace, situated near Hopewell in Bedford county. It is their intention to put her in repair and make iron; the property has been idle for a number of years, and will take considerable capital to fix it up. Something must be done to sustain the town. The Railroad to Bloody Run will soon be completed, and this must necessarily do away with all the staging from this point to Bedford. Starting these works will give employment to a number of families and property will not depreciate as it otherwise would have done. These gentlemen have our best wishes.

— *Still Continues*—the practice of boys jumping on freight trains while passing through town. Scarcely a train is allowed to run through without some of these young scamps are hanging on; this is not only done when the trains are running slowly, but when they are going at a rapid rate. We have warned parents of this evil before, and you may expect to hear of some lad being run over and killed, if it is persisted in. We have performed our duty.

— *Bitter Pill*—the eloquent and patriotic Union speech made by H. B. Swoope, Esq., of Clearfield, before the Union League meeting on Tuesday evening, March 10th. Wonder if any of the Reptiles were within hearing distance!

—Col. Irwin and Major Miles of the 49th Regt. P. V., have received orders to return to their regiment. Something is up! A movement of the Army of the Potomac is expected. The recruiting office in this place will be continued. Sergt. Miles Irvin will attend to all calls of young men who may wish to get in ahead of the draft.

— *Packages to the Army.*—Adams Express Co., have delivered a large number of packages to the soldiers in General Hooker's Army during the last ten days. The General has made arrangements for the speedy delivery of express goods to the soldiers in his command in future. "Old Joe" is making some wholesome arrangements.

— *Ground Hog.*—So far this interesting chap has told the truth and we are glad his time is about out, for now according to "Hoyle" we should have fair weather.

—The Fishermen have already been at work. We have lately seen some fine strings of fish taken from the Juniata; this looks like spring.

—Mr. John Dixon of this place met with an accident last Friday near Broad Top City; he was lifting at something heavy, his foot slipped, which resulted in severely spraining his leg.

—We have learned that the Rail Road Companies have reduced the frieght on coal, and we are glad of it, as we expect to see our Broad Top friends doing a "land office business" the coming season.

—Mr. Asbury Stewart of Mill Creek has sold his store to Mr. George Eby of that place. Mr. Stewart is still engaged in sawing lumber, about six miles from the Railroad; he is using a circular saw in his mill, and is enabled to send a large amount of lumber off daily.

— *In town.*—Col. W. H. Irwin of the 49th Penna. Regt., was in town last week; he was on his way to Broad Top to attend to some business before joining his regiment. He as usual looks well.

— *St. Patrick's Day.*—To day is St. Patrick's day. We anticipate that our friends from over the water will celebrate the anniversary in the usual way and have a "high old time generally."

—Paradise Furnace, situated about five miles from Marklesburg, is to be put in blast the coming summer.—Messrs. Dewease and Trexler were up a short time ago—to make arrangements for an early start.

—The large flag which was hung out over the Recruiting office has been taken down for repair. We expect to see it floating in the breeze again in a few days.

—On Sunday evening during the snow storm we were surprised to see a vivid flash of lightning followed by a loud clap of thunder. Something unusual to have thunder and lightning with snow. It was a "thundering snow."

—Sanford's Opera Troop were in Altoona and Hollidaysburg last week, and performed before large and delighted audiences; they came over from Bellefonte and stopped on their way west; they will be in Huntingdon in the course of six weeks, and give the citizens of the Ancient Borough a chance for a hearty laugh.

— We learn that Mr. John Jamison died at his residence at Shade Gap, on Tuesday of last week, of small pox.

—There is such a thing now-a-days as a man seeing *snakes* in his daily walks without having the aid of a brick in his hat.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

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☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

POCKET SEGAR CASES—a fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DIARIES for 1863, are for sale at W. Lewis' Book Store.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Those of our countrymen who are opposed to the employment of any but white hands to fight the Southern rebels, and who consider it undignified to put arms in the hands of negroes, are informed that at the present time, nearly all the French soldiers garrisoning Vera Cruz are negroes from Martinique. It is also known that the French Government has lately obtained a number of negroes from Egypt, to serve in Mexico.

We do not hear that there is any dissatisfaction among the officers and men of the French army at being thus associated with soldiers of another color. They have fought side by side in Algeria and in other countries, and it is generally conceded that there is no impropriety in letting the men of one color incur the same risks as those of another color. Provided victories are gained, it matters very little to the cause of a nation what is the color of the men gaining them. If the French heroes of the Crimea, of Algeria and of Italy are not squeamish about having negroes to fight under their flag, copperheads, who are not heroes, but either traitors or cowards or both, need not make such an outcry whenever it is proposed to let the blacks help the Government in the war of which their race is the innocent cause. It would doubtless have been a good thing if the rebellion could have been put down in a few months, without the aid from the negroes. But it has been going on for two years, and there must be no more affectation of gentility to prevent us from using every agency within our reach for its suppression.—*Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

PENNA. LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1863.

The Tax on Tonnage.

Mr. Beck moved that the House reconsider the vote given yesterday on the final passage of bill taxing the various railroad companies in this State, on tonnage carried over their respective railroads. The motion was agreed to on the call, by yeas 52, nays 43.

The bill being again before the House, Mr. Vincent offered the following, to be substituted for the bill as passed yesterday, viz:

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all railroad companies, canal companies, steamboat or other navigation companies, shall collect and pay to the treasurer for the use of the commonwealth, a tax upon all tonnage carried upon or over their respective lines of transportation, to be graduated as follows, viz:

First, Upon the products of mines, for each ton of two thousand pounds, two cents.

Second, Upon the product of the forest, on animal, vegetable food, and all other agricultural products, three cts.

Third, Upon merchandise manufactures, and all other articles, five cents.

SEC. 2. In all cases where the same freight is transported over different but continuous lines of transportation, then the tax hereby imposed shall be paid by the several corporations carrying the same, each in proportion to the distance transported, as may be adjusted among themselves, the State Treasurer being and he is hereby authorized to collect the whole of said tax from either of the companies carrying the freight, as he may elect: *Provided*, That the carrage of all freight shipped through and over one or several lines of transportation, shall be chargeable with but one tax as aforesaid.

SECT. 3. Corporations, whose lines of improvement are used by others for the transportation of freight, are hereby authorized to add the tax hereby imposed to their charges and to collect the same therewith.

SEC. 4. That all revenues derived from tonnage duties shall be and it is hereby appropriated to the sinking fund for the reduction of the State debt, and shall not be used or appropriated for any other purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 5. That the tonnage duties to which the aforesaid companies, or either of them, are made liable by this act, shall be and are hereby appropriated to the sinking fund, provided, by the fourth section of the eleventh article of the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and shall not be used or appropaiated for any other purpose whatever.

Provided further, That all freights carried over any railroad less than fifteen miles in length, and not carried on any other connecting railroad, shall be exempt from the aforesaid tax.

The question recurring, Will the House go into committee of the whole for the purpose of adopting the amendment?

Mr. Rex offered the following as an amendment to the amendment, viz:

That the Attorney General of the State, immediately after the passage of this act, shall institute a suit against the Pennsylvania railroad company for the recovery of the tonnage duties which were due and payable by said company, in accordance with the law, to the commissioners of the sinking fund at the time of the passage of the act entitled an Act for the commutation of tonnage duties, approved the 7th day of March, 1861, and upon recovery of such duties the money shall be disposed of as provided in section four of this bill, and so much of the act above referred to that releases the Pennsylvania railroad company from the payment of the sum due to the State, at that time, is hereby repealed.

The various amendments were discussed by Messrs. Vincent, Benedict, Hopkins of Washington, Alexander, Labar, Smith of Philadelphia, Brown of Mercer, Shannon, Smith of Chester, Champneys, Johnson and Kaine.

Mr. Coleman moved that the bill before the House be postponed for the purpose of allowing him to offer a resolution to dispense with the afternoon session. Yeas 44, nays 48.

Mr. Quigley called the previous question which was seconded.

The question recurring, Shall the main question be now put? it was decided in the affirmative.

The last amendment being now before the House,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Hopkins of Washington, and Mr. Labar, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Barron, Beebe, Boileau, Bowman, (Lancaster,) Brown, (Northumberland,) Camp, Champneys, Craig, Dellone, Ellis, Gilfillan, Glenn, Graber, Gross, Harvey, Hess, Hopkins, (Washington,) Hoover, Horton, Hutchman, Jackson, Jacoby, Kaine, Kerns, (Schuylkill,) Kline, Labar, Laporte, Lilly, Magee, Musselman, Myers, Neiman, Nelson, Olmstead, Potteiger, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Robinson, Rowland, Shannon, Slack, Trimmer, Wakefield, Walsh, Warner, Weidner, White, Wimley and Wolf—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Barger, Beck, Benedict, Bowman, (Tioga,) Boyer, Brown, (Warren,) Cochran, Coleman, Earley, Foster, Fox, Freeland, Graham, Grant, Harvey, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Huston, Johnson, Josephs, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Lee, M'Clay, McClellan, M'Coy, M'Manus, M'Murtrie, Moore, Noyes, Pancoast, Patton, Quigley, Ritter, Schofield, Smith, (Chester,) Smith, (Philadelphia,) Strouse, Stutphin, Thompson, Twitchell, Vincent, Windell, Young and Pershing, *Speaker*—43.

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the substituto as amended was agreed to.

On the motion to go into committee of the whole to adopt the amendment of Mr. Vincent as amended on motion of Mr. Rex.

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Hopkins, (Washington,) and Mr. Labar, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Barger, Beebe, Beck, Benedict, Bowman, (Lancaster,) Bowman, (Tioga,) Boyer, Brown, (Mercer,) Brown, (Warren,) Cochran, Coleman, Earley, Foster, Fox, Freeland, Graham, Grant, Hopkins, (Philadelphia,) Huston, Johnson, Josephs, Kerns, (Philadelphia,) Lee, Lehman, McClay, McClellan, M'coy, M'Culloch, M'Manus, M'Murtrie, Moyer, Moore, Noyes, Pancoast, Patton, Pershing, Quigley, Rex, Ritter, Schofield, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Strouse, Sutphin, Thompson, Twitchell, Vincent, Warner, Wimley, Windle and Young—50.

NAYS—Messrs. Barron, Boileau, Brown, (Northumberland,) Camp, Champneys, Craig, Dellone, Ellis, Gilfillan, Glenn, Graber, Gross, Hoss, Hopkins, (Washington,) Hoover, Horten, Hutchman, Jackson, Jacoby, Kaine, Kerns, (Schuylkill,) Kline, Labar, Laporte, Lellman, Lilly, McCulloch, Maeyer, Magee, Massulman, Myers, Neiman, Nelson, Olmstead, Potteiger, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Robinson, Rowland, Shannon, Slack, Trimmer, Wakefield, Walsh, Warner, Weidner, White, Wimley and Wolf—53.

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the substituto as amended was agreed to.

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NAYS—Messrs. Barron, Boileau, Brown, (Northumberland,) Camp, Champneys, Craig, Dellone, Ellis, Gilfillan, Glenn, Graber, Gross, Hoss, Hopkins, (Washington,) Hoover, Horten, Hutchman, Jackson, Jacoby, Kaine, Kerns, (Schuylkill,) Kline, Labar, Laporte, Lellman, Lilly, McCulloch, Maeyer, Magee, Massulman, Myers, Neiman, Nelson, Olmstead, Potteiger, Ramsey, Rex, Rhoads, Robinson, Rowland, Shannon, Slack, Trimmer, Wakefield, Walsh, Warner, Weidner, White, Wimley and Wolf—53.

So the amendment of Mr. Vincent, as amended on motion of Mr. Rex, was agreed to.

The bill then passed finally. Adjourned.

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

If you were to die to-night, would you leave those dependent upon you as well provided for as you would desire?

Dr. Franklin said, "a policy of Life Insurance is the *cheapest* and *safest* mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is strange that men should be careful to insure their houses, their furniture, &c., and yet neglect to assure their lives, the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss."

No one, upon a bed of sickness, ever regretted making suitable provision for his family: at such a time, a life policy can be fully appreciated.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia offers superior inducements. It has a capital of $1,151,789 50, securely invested. Has paid losses amounting to $614,000, and made dividends to the insured amounting to over $500,000.

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 40 per cent. on the cash premiums of 1862, and have decided to receive the scrip dividends of 1853, 1851, 1855 and 1856 in payment of premiums.

The undersigned is prepared to issue scrip to those entitled to receive it, and give any information that may be desired on the subject of Life Insurance. R. ALLISON MILLER,

March 3, 1863. *Agent.*

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*. *Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 23, 6m.

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. K. Bricker, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. PHILIP HETRICK to Miss MARY JANE HEARN, both of Henderson township.

On the 12th inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOSEPH GRUBB and Miss REBECCA BOWERS, both of Penn township.

DIED,

In Warriorsmark, Penna., on the 7th March, 1863, MARY L. LOWRIE, wife of J. R. Lowrie, and daughter of John Lyon, in the 39th year of her age.

Near Coffee Run, Hopewell township, on Thursday, the 26th of February, 1863, infant son of Samuel and Catherine Johnson, aged 5 days.

On Sunday evening, March 8th, at the same place, CATHERINE, wife of Samuel Johnson, aged 36 years, 7 months, and 18 days.

Thus the mother has soon followed her infant. She leaves some eight or nine children with the father, to mourn her loss. But they mourn not as those who have no hope, for her last words were truly encouraging. They were: "Sweet Saviour." Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of people; her body was interred in the German Reformed grave-yard, near Marklesburg, and a funeral sermon preached by Rev. Fouse. She was a member of the Reformed Church for many years. She lived a Christian; and the grace of God in a dying hour made the dark waters of death luminous, so that she was able to cross safely.

We miss her at the cheerful board;
Her smiles are no more seen;
Her little ones are with us still,
Like rays of light between.

We miss the music of her voice,
So soft, so sweet, so clear;
And long to hail her in that land
Undimmed by sorrow's tear.

L. M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 14, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,00@7,37½
Common and Superfine	$5,00@5,25
Rye Flour	$5,00
Corn Meal	$1,00
Extra White Wheat	$1,80@1,90
Fair and Prime Red	$1,70@1,75
Rye	100
Corn, prime Yellow	88
Oats	42
Cloverseed, Old	$6,00@7,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Wool	55@76c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl	$7,00@7,25
Extra do ₱ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,50
Red Wheat	1,40
Rye	1,00
Corn	95
Oats	40
Cloverseed	6,00
Flaxseed	3,00
Dried Apples	2
Butter	18
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED.

The account of Levi Evans, Trustee under a voluntary assignment of Jacob S. Breneisener and J. Addison Moore for benefit of creditors, has been filed in said office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, for confirmation and allowance on the second Monday of April, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.

W. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office, } Prothonotary
Huntingdon, March 10, 1863. }

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED.—The Trust account of John Scott, Esq., Trustee of Mrs. Margaret W. Anderson, under a declaration of trust created by her late husband John P. Anderson, dec'd, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county on the second Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.

W. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office. } Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, March 10, 1863 }

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

ATKINSON'S

NORMAL SCHOOL,

COMMENCES IN CASSVILLE,

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.

For further particulars, address

I. JUNIATA ATKINSON,
Normal Teacher.
March 17, 1863.-3t.* Cassville, Pa

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS.

We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILA'D'A.

A well selected stock of

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

in every variety, of the *latest importations*, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT

will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain Yours, Respectfully,

H. WARD.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1863-4i.

STRAW GOODS

OF ALL THE NEW STYLES,

For Ladies, Misses, and Children's Wear.

French and American FLOWERS, BONNET RIBBONS, and a general assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

at the lowest cash prices—*Wholesale and Retail.*

MILLINERS will consult their interest by examining my stock before making their purchases.

WM. KRUSEN,
No. 218 ARCH St., Philada.
Philadelphia, March 18, 1863-2m.

TRIAL LIST—APRIL TERM, 1863

FIRST WEEK.

W. W. & D. C. Entrekin	vs	Michael Stono.
Same	vs	Same.
Geo. Vaun's administrator	vs	Brice X. Blair.
Jacob Kauffman	vs	Robert F. Hazlet.

SECOND WEEK.

I. Bauman, survivor, &c.	vs	George M. Park.
I. Bauman	vs	Same.
John Savage	vs	Hazard & Curfman.
Samuel Fleming	vs	Hon. I. Stewart's exec.
Jno. P. Anderson's executor	vs	Henry Grimly.
I. N. & H. W. Swoope	vs	Joseph McCoy.

WM. C. WAGONER, Pr'th'y.
Huntingdon, March 18, 1863.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

For many years we have made the cultivation of

SMALL FRUITS

a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of

GRAPES,
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.,

is unequaled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our PRICE LIST, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE

IS AT

NO. 99 FIFTH STREET,

where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.

J. KNOX,
Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the newest and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted* to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Staufer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.
March 3, 1863-3m ref.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Benaville Shock, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benaville Shock, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

WILLIAM SHOCK,
Warrior-ridge, March 3, 1863-6t.* Administrator

A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the property he now occupies in North-east Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame. There is a lot of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

For terms call upon the subscriber.

March 3, 1863. A. J. WHITE.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance as an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 13th day of April next, (1863,) to wit:

1st. Administration account of Geo. W. Kesselring, Administrator of Michael Dutwiler, late of Clay twp., dec'd.

2d. Guardianship account of James A. Stewart, Administrator of William Stewart, late of West township, dec'd, who, in his life time, was guardian of Miss Jane Reed and Margaret Anne Reed, minor children of James Reed, late of said township in the county of Huntingdon, deceased.

3d. Account of John K. Hay, administrator of Jane R. Hay, late of Porter township, deceased.

4th. Trust account of William Madden, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to sell the Real Estate of James G. Madden, deceased.

5th. Supplemental and final account of James Orr and B. F. Neely, executors of Thomas W. Neely, late of Dublin township, deceased.

6th. Guardianship account of Benedict Stephens, Esq., Guardian of Rebecca Harmon, a minor daughter of Fred. Harmon, late of Cromwell township, deceased.

7th. First and only account of A. W. Swoope, Esq., administrator of the estate of Sarah King, late of Union township, deceased.

8th. Guardianship account of David Hicks, guardian of Jacob Flasher and John Flasher, minor children of John Flasher, deceased.

9. Administration account of John Donaldson, Administrator with the will annexed of John Shultz, late, of Hopewell township in the county of Huntingdon, dec'd.

10th. The administration account of Jonathan Brindle, administrator of Jacob Brindle, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

11th. The final trust account of Henry Davis, trustee of Jacob Neff, dec'd, under the will of Isaac Neff, dec'd.

12th. The administration account of Joseph M'Coy and Samuel H. M'Coy, executors of the last will and testament of Francis A. McCoy, late of Brady township, deceased.

13th. The administration account of Jacob Goodman, administrator of Rachel A. McDonald, late of Brady township, deceased.

14th. The account of Gilbert Horning and Christian Peightal, administrators with the will annexed, of Henry Warfel, deceased.

15th. The account of James Johnston, one of the executors of Hugh Johnston, late of Cass township, deceased.

16th. The Administration account of Samuel Cummins and Sterret Cummins, executors of Robert Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased.

17th. The Administration account of Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non cum testamento of James Entrikin, dec'd.

18th. Final account of John Scott, Esq., guardian of Jos. M. Matthews, a minor child of Jessie Matthews.

19th. First Administration account of Jno. Scott, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of John P. Anderson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

20th. Partial Administration account of Saml. H. and John A. McMurran, Executors of John McMurran, late of Franklin township, deceased.

21st. Final account of Joshua Williamson, Administrator, with the will annexed of Hiram Williamson, late of West township, deceased.

22d. Administration account of W. B. Johnston and Benjamin Hartman, Administrators of George Borst, late of West township, deceased.

23d. The Second General, and also the separate accounts of James Gwin, guardian of Ellen P. Dorsey and Mary H. Dorsey, minor children of Greenberry Dorsey, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

24th. The Trust account of John C. Watson, Esquire, Trustee to sell the real estate of Hiram Williamson, late of West township, deceased.

25th. The Trust account of John C. Watson, Esquire, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to sell the Real Estate of Thomas M. Speer, deceased.

26th. The Administration account of John Dean, Administrator of Mary Schenefelt, late of Union township, Huntingdon county, widow of Frederick Schenefelt, deceased.

27th. The Administration account of Robert Johnston, Administrator of Jane Johnston, late of Jackson township, deceased.

28th. Administration account of John Read and George Wilson, Administrators of the estate of William Read, late of West township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, } Register.
Huntingdon, Mch. 17, 1863. }

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of Edward Cox, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to pre sent them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOHN COX,
JOHN COCHRAN.
Feb. 24, 1863-6t.* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Mrs. Anna Hoffman, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Anna Hoffman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

All the personal effects of the deceased will be sold on the 20th inst.

DAVID SNARE,
Administrator.
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1863.-6t.*

NURSERY STOCK.—
TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C.,
FOR SALE

At the lowest cash price.

A. J. WHITE,
Mh. 3. North-east Huntingdon.

PAPER HANGINGS DEPOT,
No. 10 Cortlandt Street, New York,
Directly opposite the Western Hotel.

The Croton Manufacturing Co.,
(Organized in 1846, under the General Manufacturing Law of the State of New York)

Offers at wholesale, in quantities to suit purchasers, at Manufacturers' Lowest Prices,

PAPER HANGINGS of every variety of style and price,
BORDERS to match,
FIRE-BOARD PRINTS,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,
OIL-PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
WIDE WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, and
W

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, sell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 29, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts, Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Very fine stock of peaches in fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $3 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 30 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE HOLLOBUGH,
Sept 17-3m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

SAVE MONEY,

BUY WALL PAPER NOW!!

WALL PAPER will double in price by spring—all who intend to use the article then, would save money by buying now. Several new styles have just been received at Lewis' Book Store. His stock is large—much of it was purchased when prices were low, and he is able to sell it now at Philadelphia wholesale prices.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,

ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION PAS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by

Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 29, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" or COAL OIL *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction.* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware store, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE ST LOUIS CHESTNUT

Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia. The well-reputed business based, for a term of years this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

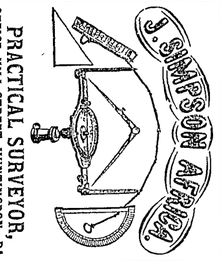
Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shatz's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. ROTHROCK, WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keyser, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 500 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Laws of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

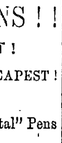
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction exercise and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers and the general calls; the calls for sharpshooters, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1 25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO.

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

In coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade the position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book of instruction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50 For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 23, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

O'GOODE'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
WORTHEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Porter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Counting House and every other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ORDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.

WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PHOENIX & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Martin's enlarged and improved Instructors—Wellman's new and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Dancing Room Dances—The Chorus Choir Book—Dura's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Ink Stands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Dry Store. Aug. 28, '56.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Gram, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS, *A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT* LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flat cap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, *IN THE DIAMOND,* HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITIONS with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT in PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW of MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PASSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS of PUBLIC LAND.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State Governments.

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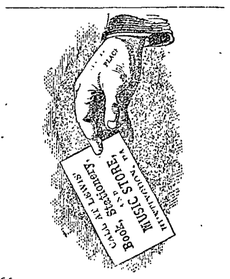

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